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VOLUME XLVIII. TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1888. PRICE TWO CENTS

BIG COUNCIL OF RED MEN.

[NOW ORGANIZED HOST GATHER AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.]

MR. DANA ON CLEVELAND.

[WHEN ALL HIS FRIENDS HE LOVES HIM MOST.]

THE NEW PHILADELPHIA REPUBLIC.

[Is Will Wage War Against the Sugar Trust.]

AN ISLAND FULL OF GOLD.

[THE DISCOVERY OF THE UNKNOWN KING OF ALASKA.]

TWELVE YEARS' SILENCE.

[HOW ONE MAN ENDURED HE WHO DID SPEAK TO HIS WIFE.]

TUESDAY IN WALL STREET.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS AS WHEELS.

STORMED A RAILROAD TRAIN.

ANOTHER CONVENTION OF RED MEN.

THE NEW PHILADELPHIA REPUBLIC.

AN ISLAND FULL OF GOLD.

TWELVE YEARS' SILENCE.

AN EXCITING TIME.

GOLD BUT NOT SILVER.

LAND SWINDLERS IN TROUBLE.

ONE HANGED IN EFFIGY.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

FORCED TO THE WALL.

LOSS OF RATHER OVER SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A Suite of Losses and Unfortunate Speculations Compels the Venerable Dealer to Close His Doors—A Company Formed to Put Him on Foundation Again Defeated—Suit Against Loan—A Petition Now Said Unnecessary—Before the Doors of the Widower—Hot Talk Follows.

NEW YORK, July 23.—(Special.)—Lord & Taylor has failed. The well-known dry goods merchant has been compelled by the force of circumstances to close the doors of his establishment at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. Rumors were in the air to that effect all day today, and it was not until late in the afternoon that any trouble was made public. A small attachment obtained by a creditor precipitated matters, and Mr. Taylor soon after confessed judgments for $100,000.

The large force of clerks and assistants were disheartened when they came to realize that the house had failed, and their sorrow would be no longer needful.

The exact time past rumors have been in circulation that the business was not going well that Mr. Taylor was hard pressed for ready money, but an all-pervading stillness was promptly met the trade looked upon the report as merely idle gossip. Evidently, however, evidence to the contrary. The truth had existed Mr. Taylor was troubled, and it was thought he could raise whatever money was necessary to tide over the old concern quickly.

Mr. Taylor was much affected by the trouble. C. F. Eastman, his lawyer, said the liabilities were about $600,000 and the assets an even seven hundred thousand dollars. He thought the actual assets would equal the liabilities and that there was enough margin to pay everything. Speaking of the causes of the failure Mr. Eastman said that Mr. Taylor had met with many losses lately. He lost $50,000 by the failure of Samuel Brothers & Co. of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Taylor hopes to get a settlement and go on again. He has no partners, the "firm" in the title (L. B. Lord & Co.) being merely nominal.

Mr. Taylor came to New York from Vermont about forty-five years ago, and went into business for himself in the firm of Taylor, Ogden & Co., which subsequently became Taylor, Ogden & Co., on the retirement of Mr. Ogden. Taylor, Ogden & Co. failed in 1870 and Mr. Taylor formed the latter partner in the succeeding firm of Taylor & Co. This succeeded until 1881, when Mr. Taylor retired from the business.

Last February Mr. Taylor was worth $600,000 or his own account and had $70,000 more in trust. His wife was worth $400,000 in her own right. Mr. Taylor has always been prominent in the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been a liberal contributor to many of its causes.

Mr. Taylor was a director in the Fifth National bank, and was also connected with the Importers' and Traders' National bank, the Union National bank, the Continental National bank, the Chemical National bank, the Bowery Savings bank, the Greenwich Savings bank, the Home Life Insurance company, the Mercantile Fire Insurance company, the Mercantile Marine company, the Union Ferry company, the Union Railroad company, the Consolidated Gas company, the Manhattan Gas company, the Manhattan Life Insurance company, the Metropolitan Trust company, the Mutual Life Insurance company, the Equitable Life Assurance company, the Central Trust company, the Knickerbocker Trust company, the Lincoln Trust company, the Columbia Bank, the Union National Bank, the Chemical National bank, the Continental National bank, the Importers' and Traders'

CHICAGO SUFFERS AGAIN.

THE CUBS PLAYING AT THE BLACK-SOCKED LOSE THE GAME.

Brush Also Loses—The Two Ball Team Was Badly Outplayed Three to One Yesterday—Washington's Club Takes a Game from the Philadelphians—Results of the Games Played in Other League Contests.

Today's Games.

CUBS PLAYING LOSE THE GAME.

QUOTATION WAS FOULED.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

THEO. THOMAS

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1888.

The money market was moderately active, with firm to higher rates. Collections in the country are reported to be slow on account of the excitement with which the new crop of wheat opens. Loan investment securities were dull. Domestic and foreign exchange were both better. Bonds at Wall street got second but easy features. The Chicago grain markets were quiet and weak in only one grain, while provisions were strong to excitedly active. Pig iron was firm and unchanged with fair business reported. Lake copper was quiet but quick closed 7/8 cents higher, but tin is 25 cents higher, wheat and oats 1/2 cent lower, corn 1/2 cent lower, rye dull, barley steady, and flaxseed firm.

The number of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 4,241,726 bushels of wheat, 2,322,000 bushels of corn, 1,122,427 bushels of oats, 22,000 bushels of rye, and 41,000 bushels of barley. Total, 7,749,153 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 11,421,000 bushels a year ago. For the week just the elevators of the Chicago Board of Trade received the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 51,000,000 bushels of wheat, 7,000,000 bushels of corn, 2,000,000 bushels of oats, 120,000 bushels of rye, and 21,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding week a week ago by 127,000 in wheat and 500,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago is stated at 61,271 bushels.

Colonel Scott, the fighting writer who was found asleep in bed when his house was burglarized by Dan Coon police officers some months ago, continues to act in the service of Pinkerton and his subsidiary industries of Coon on the part of Inspector Byrnes. The man who set the price the night of the September dinners and who dispensed Byrnes's hopes and slanders after the banquet has explained under oath to visitations of the borough. Scott, it will be observed, never attempted any of the crimes which he investigated. He is now currently for that. Coon acts as the main informer of New York for the Pinkerton service. Scott is now in the employ of Dunham, and substitutes for Dunham in the office. Dunham is now in the employ of Scott, and substitutes for Scott in the office. Illinois pauses may yet overtake him.

GARRISON AND JEFFERSON ON THE WHISKY TAX.

Solomon Hamilton, "the Father of Protection," was also the author of the policy of levying future taxes on liquors. Protectionists of the present day who insist that internal revenue taxes are "war measures" of some justified only by some great emergency ought to make a note of the fact. Hamilton when acting as Washington's Secretary of the Treasury advocated the taxation of whisky in every way the Government could set at it—as well to increase as to tariff taxes. There is no doubt that Hamilton but a political motive in taking this course and wanted to assist the armies of the old Federal Government and have a strongest and not both the States, but it is nevertheless true that he believed in taxation when that would best harmonize "government, commerce," and for that reason made whisky the first article to attack.

Virginia has been so wrong and spiteful in stating those facts in the Virginia Resolutions and in the celebrated report to the Legislature (1799). "The Secretary conceives that it will be a wrong policy to carry the duties upon distilled spirits so high as will be sufficient with the productivity of such duties." It was certainly remarkable that Hamilton's hasty statement should be taken as proving an attempt that the highest tax would be collected. The opposition to the proposition was so intense.

Then the action which have been mentioned [illegible] and Jefferson's opinion [illegible] Thomas Jefferson, the Sage of Monticello, wrote from Kentucky in 1800 some more emphatically on the same subject. His views expressed shortly before his death—have a greater value because they were the result of long reflection and study of the subject, and involved the abandonment of those that he had cherished and advocated in his youth. He urged the immediate of "additional duties" on whisky for the specific reason that [illegible] was spreading with alarming rapidity and that high taxes on the would operate as a restraint upon the consumption of drink and "as a sanitary measure." Jefferson's argument bears so closely upon the merits of the abominable Wilkinson taxation that it deserves protection. In fact:

> [illegible] and to give tax, it an additional tax of one [illegible] on the gallon of spirits distilled within the United States, and on those imported, would produce [illegible] millions of dollars annually, and would not be felt by the consumer. The poor man who uses a gallon of whisky in a year pays the Government [illegible] cents, and if it was sold to internal as by [illegible] would not, or it was sold to internal as by tariff taxes. There is no doubt that Europe [illegible] and to internal as by tariff taxes. There is no doubt that Europe [illegible] and to internal as by tariff taxes. There is no doubt that Europe [illegible] and

PARNELL MUST REFUSE.

THE IRISH LEADER'S WILL HAS A FATAL OMISSION.

Parliament in the House of Commons of the Englishmen Found Assembled Ready to Work Hard and Remain Late That Shorthanded Are Pressed Into the Ranks of the Reporters—Limited to Specific Forces and Charges.

LONDON, July 23.—[Special Cable.] Mr. Parnell, who returned to Dublin from Scotland to-day, has been in consultation with his colleagues. It is understood that the object of the interview was to discuss the question of the Irish leader's future relations with the Parnell Commission.

It is generally supposed that Mr. Parnell will refuse to have any further connection with the Commission, and will not appear before it again. In the course of the day Mr. Parnell sent a letter to the Times, which was published in the evening papers, in which he declined to have any further connection with the Commission. The letter, although Mr. Parnell's signature was appended to it, was written by Mr. Labouchere.

Mr. Parnell, writing to his friends at home, is thinking of great relief. He is glad to have escaped from the atmosphere of the Commission, from which he has suffered particularly severely. He is apparently in a very good humor, and is looking well. He has taken a seat which enables him to hear the proceedings of the House without being seen by the strangers in the gallery. He is in constant communication with his colleagues, who frequently consult him on matters of importance.

Mr. Parnell's letter to the Times, in which he declines to have any further connection with the Commission, has created a profound sensation. It is generally supposed that Mr. Parnell's refusal to appear before the Commission will be followed by the withdrawal of the Irish members from the House of Commons. Mr. Parnell's letter to the Times is as follows:

To the Editor of the Times: SIR—I have read with astonishment the report of the proceedings before the Parnell Commission on Thursday last, the 19th inst., in which Mr. Soames, counsel for the Times, is reported to have said that the Times had been induced to publish the letters attributed to me by a separate statement made by Mr. Houston.

Mr. Soames is reported to have said that Mr. Houston had informed the editor of the Times that he (Houston) had purchased the letters from a man named Pigott, and that Mr. Houston had stated that he had done so on behalf of certain members of the Irish party, including myself

THE LOG OF THE LAKES.

A SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE LAKE BOAT CARRIERS.

Owners of the Northern Steamer and Tow on the Buffalo-Duluth Route Protesting Against the Addition of Cleveland and Toledo Boats—Other Lake Notes.

Cleveland and Toledo Steamers Rush.

Lake Captains who are interests of Northern and Buffalo are engaged over the question of the Cleveland and Toledo boats which are to go there again after the close of the season. Cleveland and Toledo steamers offered grain at 1 cent per bushel, while Buffalo boats were offering to carry it for 1½ cents. The Buffalo boats are controlled by the Northern Steamship company, which is also interested in the Cleveland and Toledo boats. The latter are said to be in the grain trade for the first time. The Buffalo boats are said to be in the grain trade for the first time. The Buffalo boats are said to be in the grain trade for the first time.

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THE REDUCED RT. CLEVELAND TIME RATE.

Will Be Inaugurated by the Lake Shore Tomorrow.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway will inaugurate tomorrow the new time schedule between Chicago and Cleveland, which will reduce the running time of the Chicago-Cleveland limited to 4 hours and 45 minutes. The present time is 5 hours and 30 minutes. The new schedule will go into effect tomorrow, June 1, and will be in force for the remainder of the season. The new schedule will be in force for the remainder of the season. The new schedule will be in force for the remainder of the season.

Passenger Affairs.

Work is being pushed rapidly on the new passenger station at Cleveland, and it is expected that the new station will be ready for occupancy by the first of September. The new station will be ready for occupancy by the first of September. The new station will be ready for occupancy by the first of September.

Pacific Passenger Reductions.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—[Special.]—The Union Pacific has announced reductions in rates to Pacific coast points. The reductions will be effective on and after November 1. The reductions will be effective on and after November 1. The reductions will be effective on and after November 1.

Rates.

The new rates will be in force on and after November 1. The new rates will be in force on and after November 1. The new rates will be in force on and after November 1.

Chicago and Cleveland Time.

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THE CITY.

GENERAL.

A. F. Seeburger, Collector of Customs, is off on a two weeks' vacation to the sports in Northern waters.

IN BRIEF.

John Kelley, a prisoner at the Chicago Avenue Station, made an attempted jailbreak yesterday by trying to saw himself in two with a piece of iron. The saw "S" Superintendent Wilson, of the Lake Shore Road, and Fred and E. Lord, a Lake Shore engineer, which makes a total of fifteen men who have been in that business.

The Rev. George E. Chamberlain has accepted a call to the First Church of Melrose, N. J., and has resigned the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Quincy, Ill., to take effect the last week in July.

The appointments announced for Methodist ministers, Quarterly Meeting, July 27, at Ravenswood, M. E. Church, 8 p. m.; Rev. Dr. Kynett; Sunday, July 29, Ravenswood, 10:30 a. m., Rev. Dr. Kynett; Sunday, July 29, Ravenswood, 7:30 p. m., Rev. Dr. Kynett.

Judge Baker yesterday granted a license to the Chicago Sanitary District, which is a municipal corporation of the State of Illinois, to construct and operate canals and channels and control and use the waters of Chicago River, and to change the course, channel, and flow thereof, and of the Illinois River, so as to cause the flow of the waters of said rivers to be turned into the Illinois River.

At yesterday's session of the West Park Board a new road from the Kennedy property to the Ogden property was laid out. The road is to be 66 feet wide. Commissioner Bowes was appointed a committee to confer with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company relative to the construction of a viaduct over the railroad tracks on Western-av.

A Coroner's jury found Gustavus Schmidt, who committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at his residence, 1,000 Lincoln-av, on the 22d inst., was temporarily insane from the effects of a fall from a ladder while painting his house, which he had received a few days before.

The Democratic County Central Committee met yesterday and ratified the appointment of Chairman Brooks and Hoyt, the former to represent the Democracy of Cook County, and the latter the Democracy of the Second Congressional District, on the Democratic National Committee. The Democratic Congressional Committee of the Second District was also reorganized by the election of Hoyt as Chairman and Thomas F. Dailey as Secretary.

The Democratic County Central Committee met yesterday and declared against the proposed consolidation, to which the Democratic members of the Legislature from Cook County were committed. The Democratic Congressional Committee of the Second District was also reorganized by the election of Hoyt as Chairman and Thomas F. Dailey as Secretary.

The Chicago Inland Commission Association, which has been at work for a permit from the City Council to build a tunnel under the bed of the lake at West Madison street, from Randolph street to the eastern boundary of the lake front, and to construct such of the docks from the tunnel to the shore line as will be required, will be called on to-day.

The Chicago Architectural Iron Works